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Miwa

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(54) **POWER TRANSMITTING DEVICE, POWER FEEDING SYSTEM, AND POWER FEEDING METHOD**

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H02J 17/00 (2006.01)
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(2013.01); **H02J 17/00** (2013.01)

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USPC 307/149, 9.1, 10.1, 64; 333/32, 33;
455/226.1, 226.2; 324/637; 343/750,
343/715

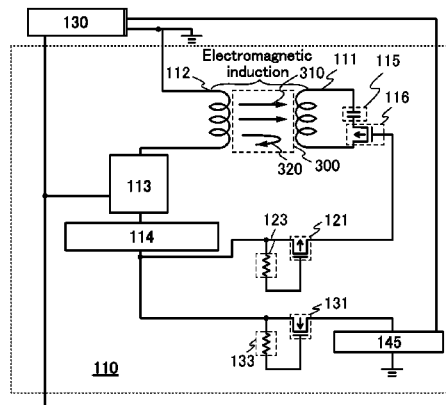
See application file for complete search history.

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ABSTRACT

Provided is a power transmitting device, a power feeding system, and a power feeding method in which power loss is cut by increasing power use efficiency and power can be supplied to a power feeding user (a power receiving device) with high power transmission efficiency. Depending on a power feeding state (e.g., resonant frequency of a power transmitting resonance coil is not the same as that of a power receiving resonance coil, or the influence of their positional relation), power transmitted from a power source portion of the power transmitting device is reflected to the power transmitting coil side by the power transmitting resonance coil. Further, a power recovering function (circulation function) for power reflected to the power transmitting device is provided to recover the power reflected to the power transmitting coil side and to reuse it for power transmission.

20 Claims, 8 Drawing Sheets



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FIG. 1A

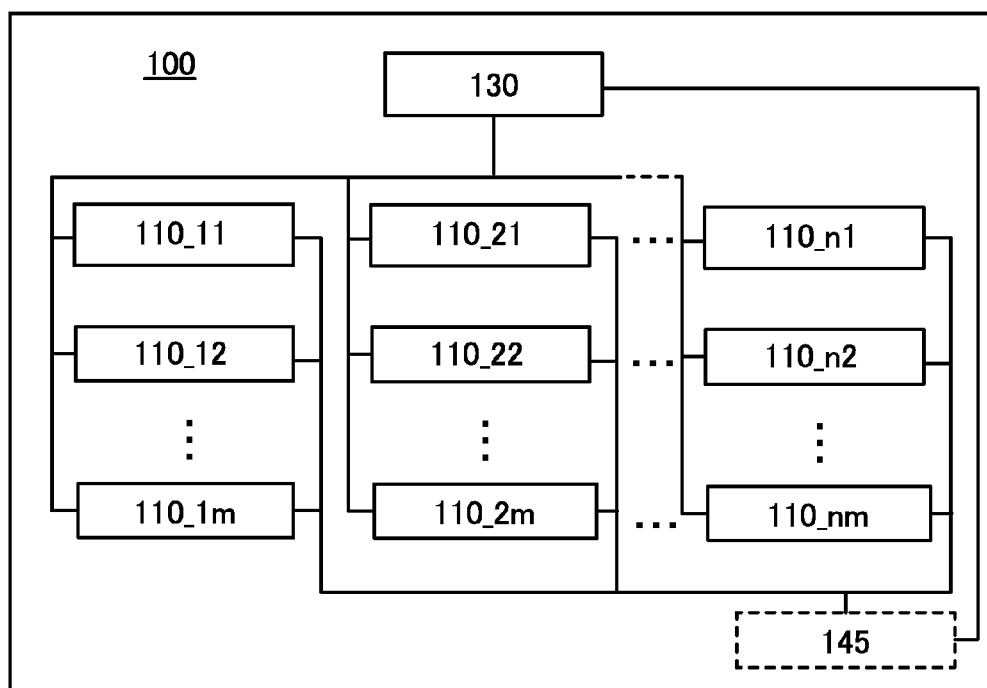


FIG. 1B

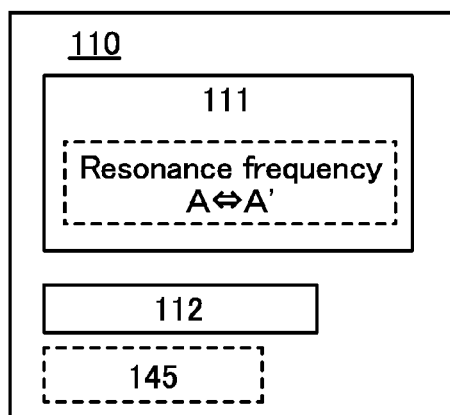


FIG. 1C

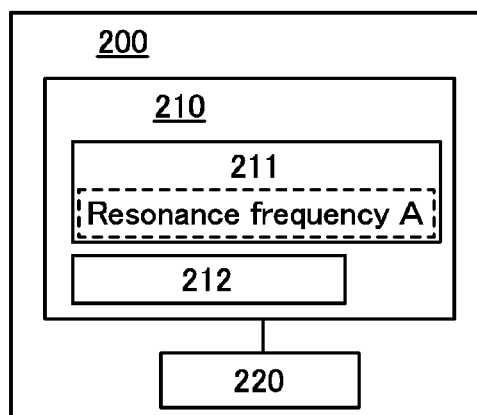


FIG. 2A

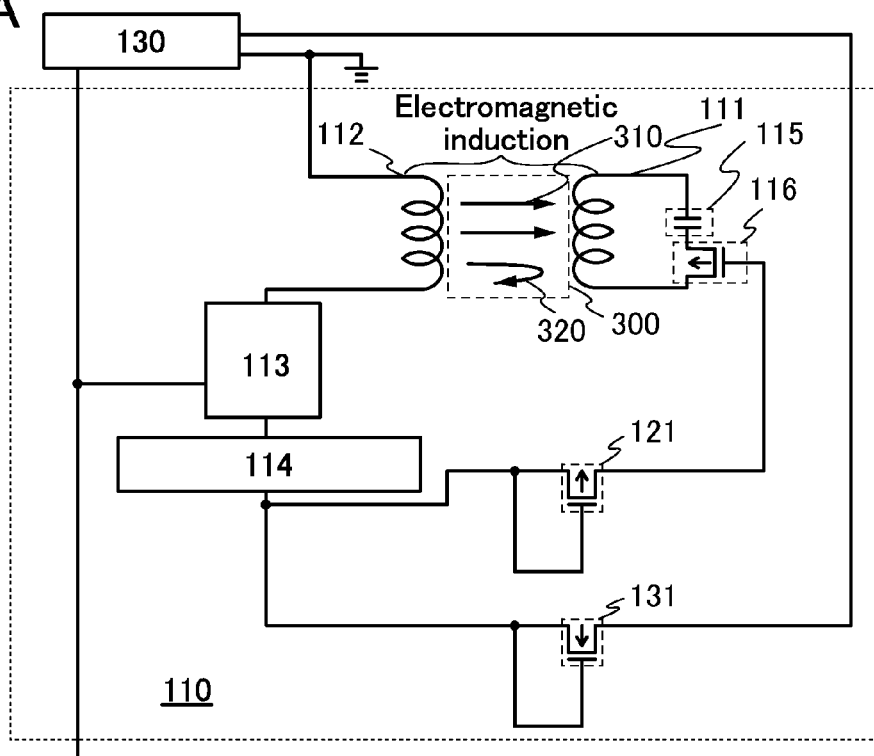


FIG. 2B

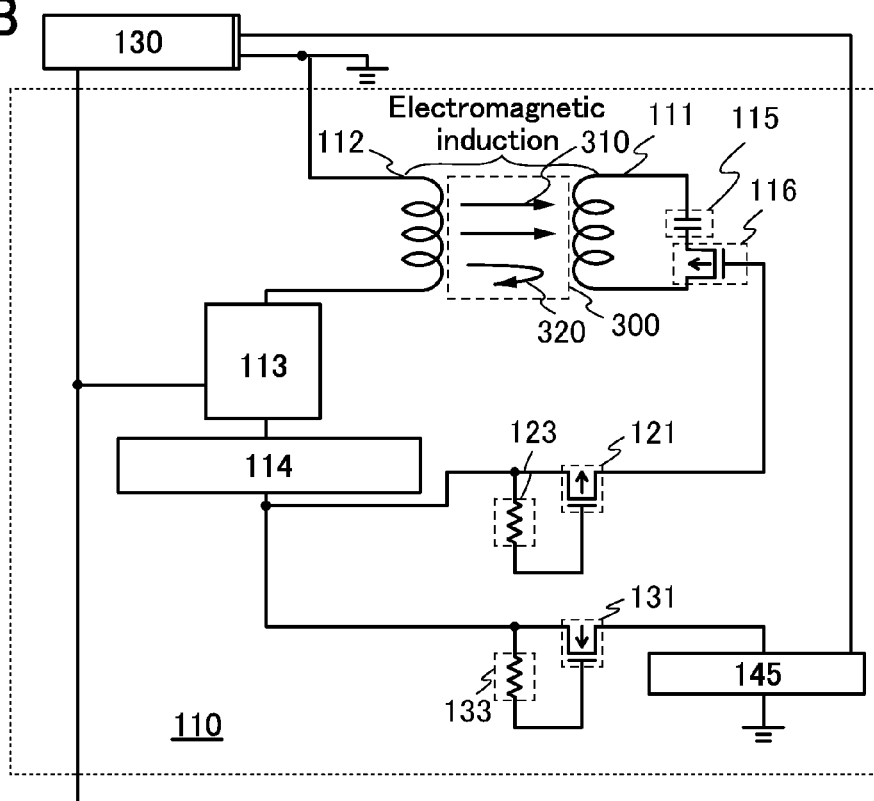


FIG. 3A

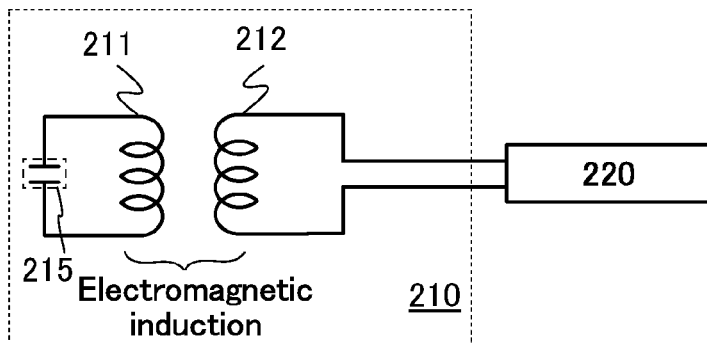


FIG. 3B

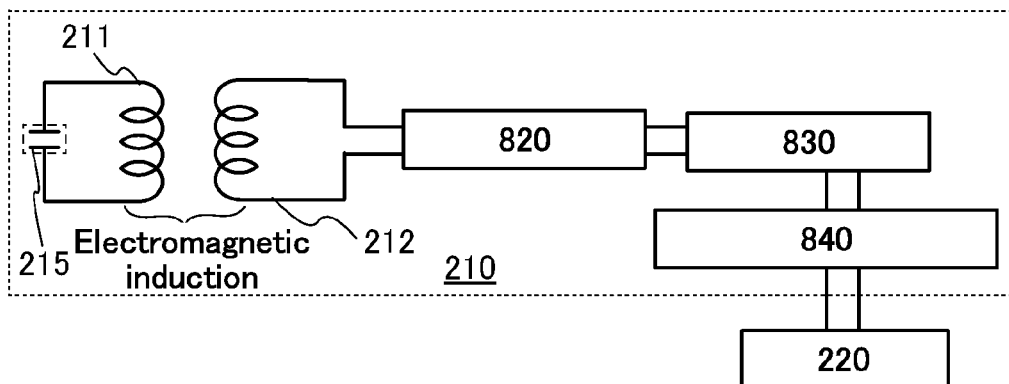


FIG. 4

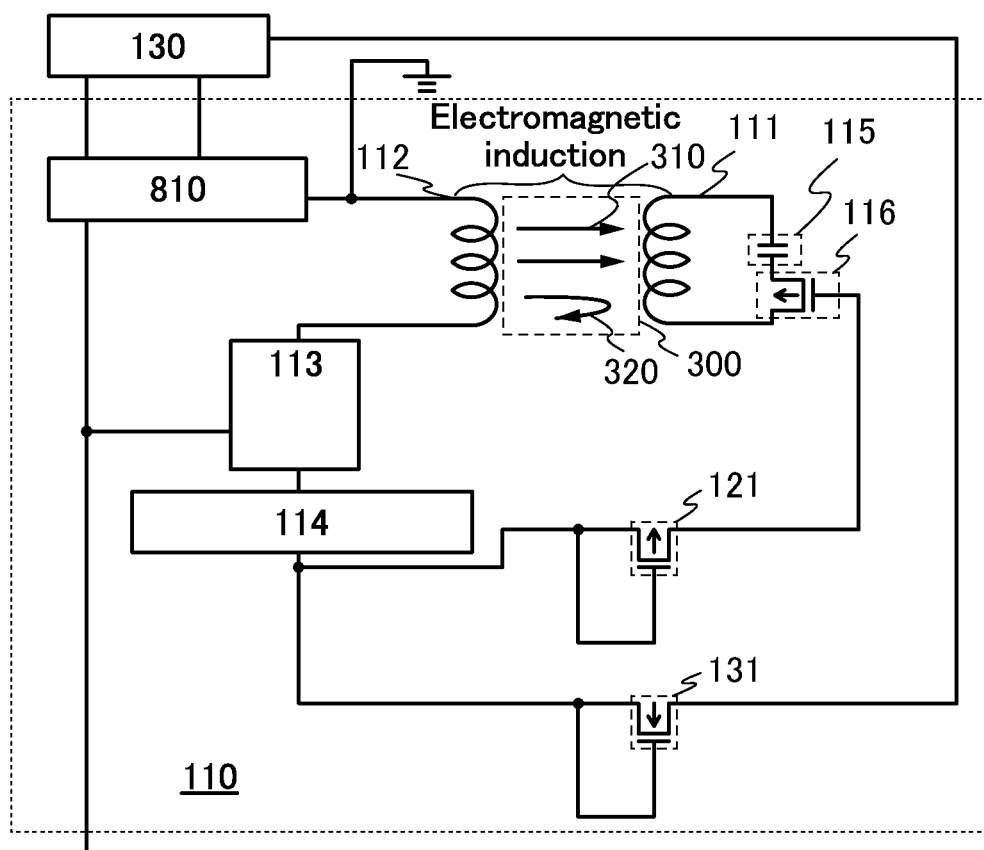


FIG. 5

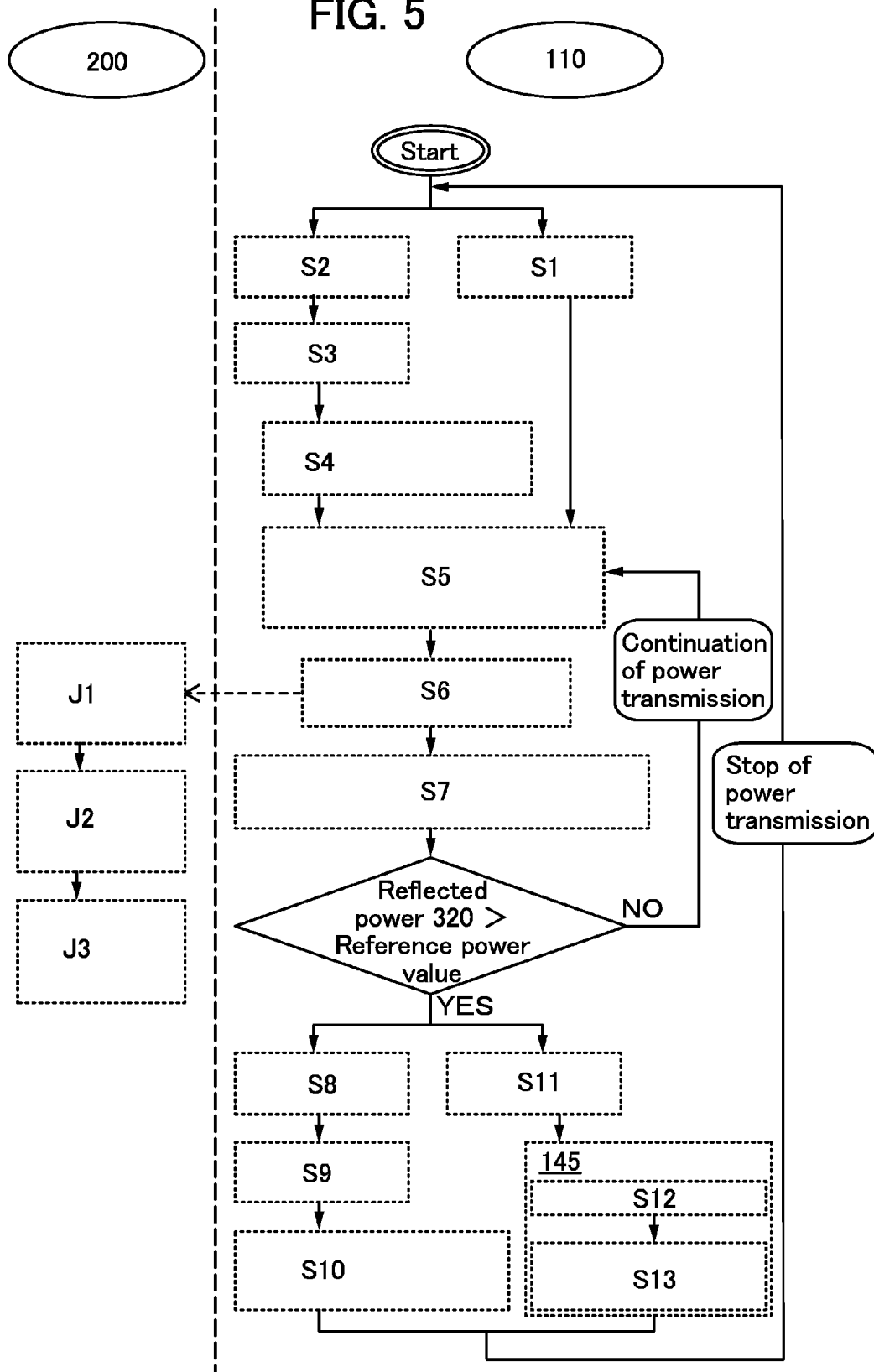


FIG. 6A1

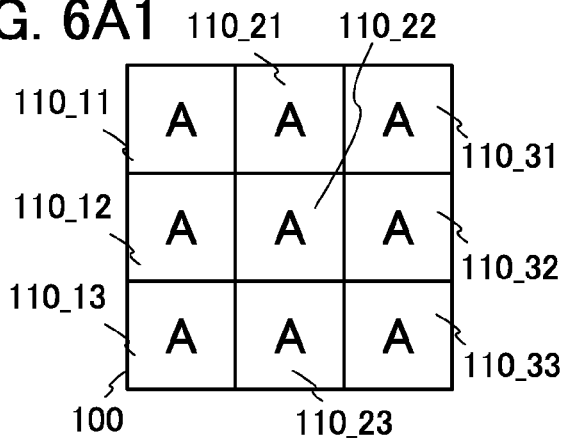


FIG. 6A2

	121	116	131
110_11 ~110_33	On	On	Off

FIG. 6B1

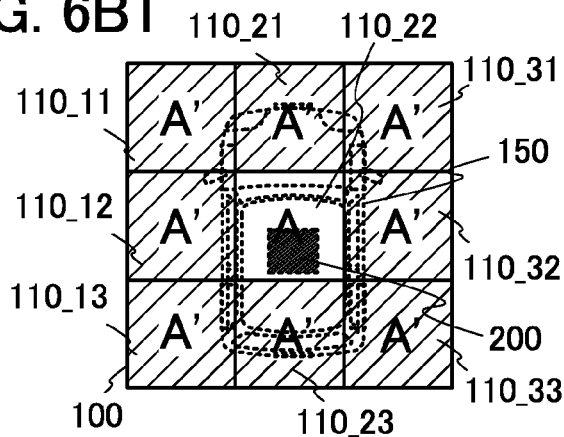


FIG. 6B2

	121	116	131
110_22	On	On	Off
110_11 ~110_21 110_23 ~110_33	Off	Off	On

FIG. 6C1

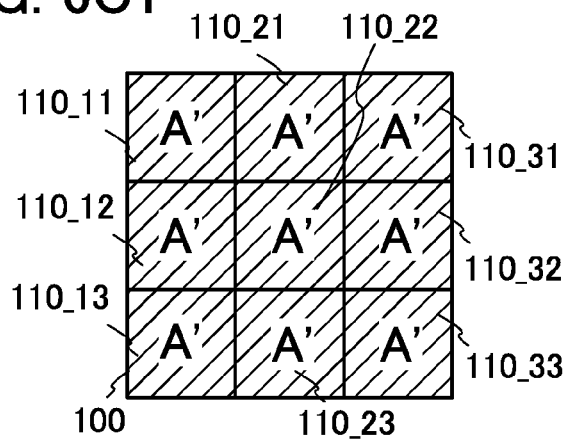


FIG. 6C2

	121	116	131
110_11 ~110_33	Off	Off	On

FIG. 7

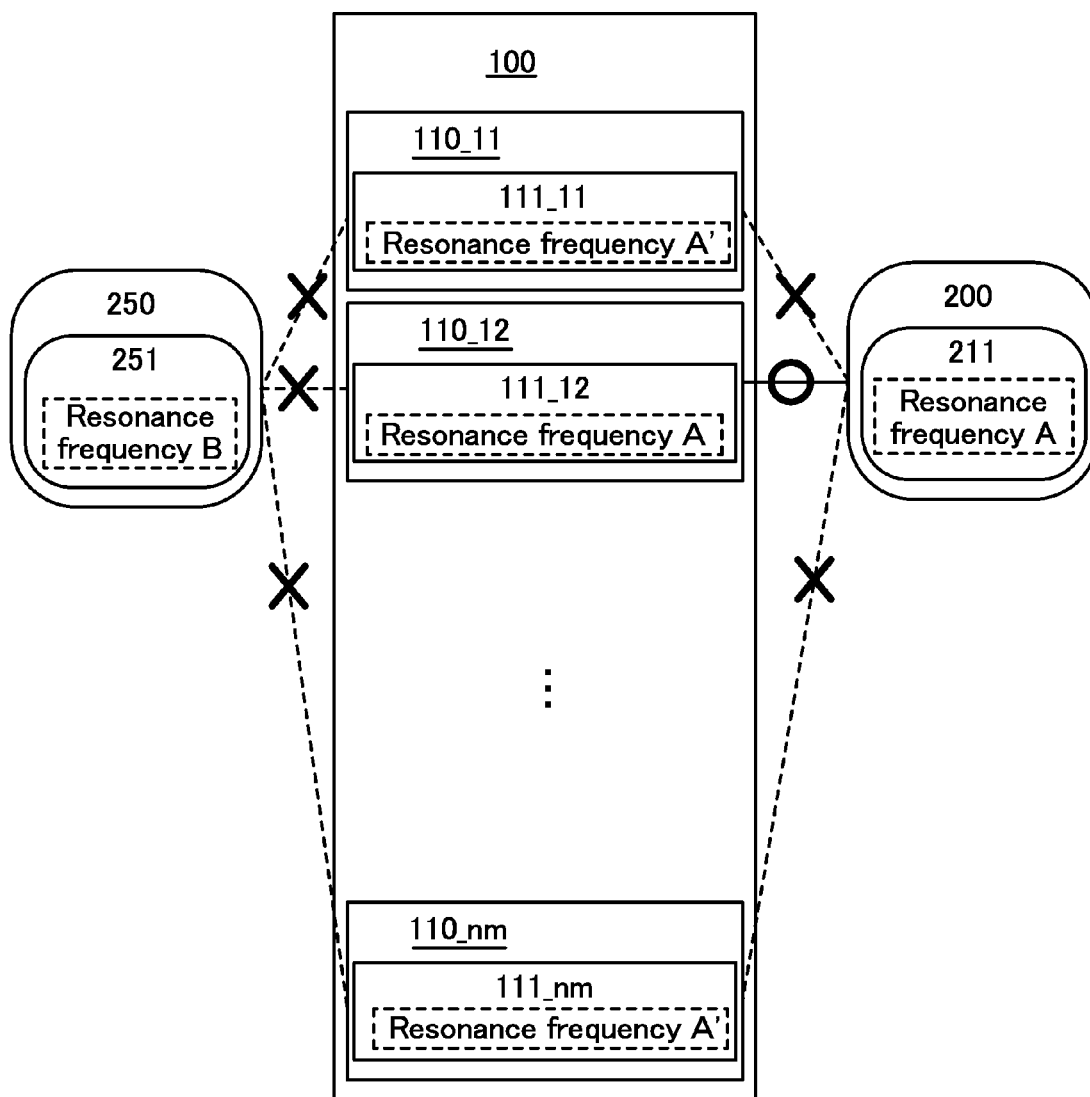


FIG. 8A

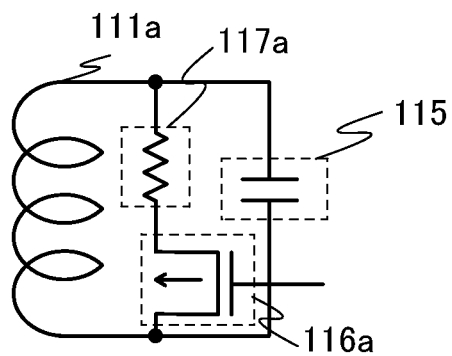


FIG. 8B

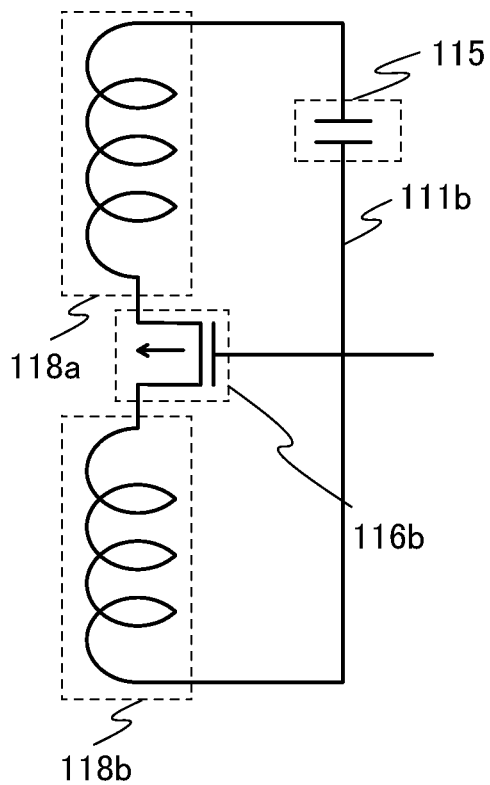
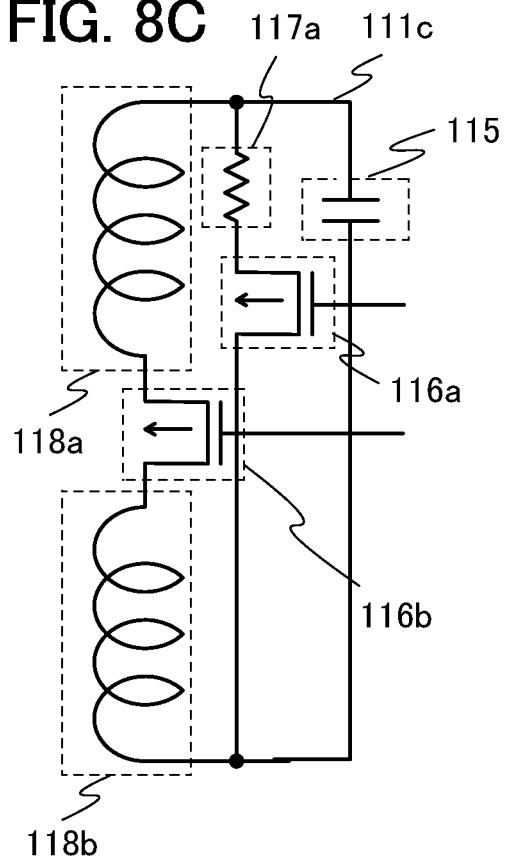


FIG. 8C



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POWER TRANSMITTING DEVICE, POWER FEEDING SYSTEM, AND POWER FEEDING METHOD

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a power transmitting device, a power feeding system, and a power feeding method.

2. Description of the Related Art

In recent years, electronic devices using power as a prime mover, as typified by mobile devices such as mobile phones or notebook personal computers, are often used while being carried. Also, transportation means such as bicycles and automobiles using electric power as a prime mover have been developed from the point of view of environmental cleanness and safety.

Since such portable electronic devices and such transportation means are often used outdoors, it is difficult to constantly supply power from a commercial power supply distributed to each house, through wires. Therefore, the portable electronic devices and the transportation means are provided with batteries which are charged from a commercial power supply in advance and operate by power supply from the batteries.

However, since the amount of power stored in the batteries is finite, users need to recharge the batteries outdoors in order to continue to use the portable electronic devices or the transportation means in the case where power stored in the batteries is exhausted when they are in use outdoors. Accordingly, power feeding service which can be used outdoors has been required in addition to conventional power feeding service with which power is distributed to an indoor commercial power supply.

A power feeding method and a power feeding system having high versatility with which an unspecified number of users can use them and having high supply efficiency with which the amount of supplied power and the speed of power supply become high, which are different from the conventional power feeding service used indoors by certain individuals, are needed for power feeding service given outdoors.

Therefore, a wireless power feeding method in which power feeding is performed wirelessly has been researched in addition to a conventional wired power feeding method using a wire. As the wireless power feeding method, for example, an electromagnetic coupling method (also referred to as an electromagnetic induction method), an electric wave method (also referred to as a microwave method), and a resonance method (also referred to as a resonant method) have been proposed, and there is a report for a further improvement in efficiency of power transmission (power transmission efficiency) (e.g., see Patent Document 1).

REFERENCE

[Patent Document]

[Patent Document 1] Japanese Published Patent Application No. 2010-119246

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

However, since power is transmitted using electromagnetic waves in a wireless power feeding system, the power transmission efficiency is likely to be lowered although power can be fed wirelessly.

An object of one embodiment of the present invention is to provide a power transmitting device, a power feeding system,

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and a power feeding method in which power loss is cut by increasing power use efficiency and power can be supplied to a power feeding user (a power receiving device) with high power transmission efficiency.

Another object of one embodiment of the present invention is to provide a power feeding system and a power feeding method in which a power feeding provider (a power transmitting device) can have a high power supply ability to offer power feeding service to more power feeding users (power receiving devices) in a shorter time.

Another object of one embodiment of the present invention is to provide a power feeding system and a power feeding method which can offer a power feeding service which is efficient to both a power feeding user and a power feeding provider.

A power transmitting device, a power feeding system, and a power feeding method which are disclosed in this specification are wireless power feeding systems and a wireless power feeding method, which use a resonance method (a resonant method) using a power transmitting device which detects the power feeding state and includes a plurality of adjacently provided power transmitting portions each of which independently controls the start, the continuation, and the stop of power transmission to a power receiving device. Power feeding from the power transmitting device to the power receiving device is performed using a magnetic resonance phenomenon between resonance coils which are included in the power transmitting portion and a power receiving portion and have the same resonant frequency.

The power transmitting device, a power feeding system, and a power feeding method disclosed in this specification are configured to perform power feeding in the case where a first condition and a second condition are satisfied.

Under the first condition, a power transmitting resonance coil is resonant with a power receiving resonance coil. When the power transmitting resonance coil and the power receiving resonance coil have the same resonant frequency, they can be resonant with each other.

Further, power transmission efficiency is increased when the distance between the power transmitting resonance coil and the power receiving resonance coil is small, whereas it is decreased when the distance therebetween is large. Thus, under the second condition, power is transmitted by a power transmitting portion, among a plurality of power transmitting portions provided in the power transmitting device, which includes a power transmitting resonance coil most close to the power receiving resonance coil.

In the power transmitting device, the power feeding system, and the power feeding method disclosed in this specification, all the power transmitting resonance coils are resonant with the power receiving resonance coil to start power transmission, a power transmitting portion including a power transmitting resonance coil most close to the power receiving resonance coil is selected from a plurality of power transmitting portions provided in the power transmitting device depending on the power transmitting state in the power transmitting portions, power transmission is kept in the selected power transmitting portion, and the power transmitting resonance coil is not resonant with the power receiving resonance coil to stop power transmission in the other power transmitting portions which are not selected.

The power transmitting resonance coil is not resonant with the power receiving resonance coil (i.e., in the non-resonance state) depending on a power feeding state (e.g., resonant frequency of the power transmitting resonance coil is not the same as that of the power receiving resonance coil, or the distance between the power transmitting resonance coil and

the power receiving resonance coil is large). Power transmitted from the power source portion of the power transmitting device is reflected to the power transmitting device side by the power transmitting resonance coil. Such power reflected to the power transmitting device side is also referred to as reflected power in this specification.

According to the power transmitting device, the power feeding system, and the power feeding method disclosed in this specification, whether power transmission from the power transmitting portion to the power receiving device is kept or stopped is determined depending on the value of the reflected power (the voltage value of reflected power) on the basis of a pre-determined power value (the reference power). Power transmission is kept when the reflected power is smaller than the reference power, whereas power transmission is stopped when the reflected power is larger than the reference power.

In addition, according to the power transmitting device, the power feeding system, and the power feeding method disclosed in this specification, the power transmitting device is characterized in that power reflected to the power transmitting coil side is recovered to reuse for power transmission. The recovered power can be stored in a power storage means such as a secondary battery provided in the power transmitting device.

The storage means may be provided in each of the power transmitting devices, in the plurality of power transmitting portions, or in each of the power transmitting portions. Alternatively, reflected power that is directly recovered may be transmitted to the power source portion without via the storage means or the like.

In particular, the above-described power feeding system includes a determination period (including a monitoring period and a selecting period) for determining whether the first condition and the second condition are satisfied or not. In this determination period, the reflected power which is not transmitted to the power receiving device and reflected into the power transmitting device side is increased because power transmission efficiency is not optimized. For this reason, it is advantageous that the reflected power is recovered in the power transmitting device to be reused for power transmission, as in the power feeding system and the power feeding method disclosed in this specification. Since the power transmitting device has the power-circulating function, power use efficiency can be improved.

One embodiment of the present invention disclosed in this specification is a power transmitting device including a plurality of adjacent power transmitting portions and a power source portion electrically connected to the power transmitting portions. The plurality of adjacent power transmitting portions each include a power transmitting coil configured to be supplied with power from the power source portion and including a first switch; a power transmitting resonance coil which is not in contact with the power transmitting coil and is electromagnetically coupled with the power transmitting coil by electromagnetic induction; and a directional coupler which inputs reflected power reflected from the power transmitting resonance coil to a second switch and a third switch. The second switch is turned on if the inputted reflected power is smaller than the reference power. The third switch is turned on when the inputted reflected power is larger than the reference power. The first switch is turned on when the second switch is turned on. The power transmitting device is in a power transmitting state when the first switch included in the power transmitting resonance coil is turned on. The power

transmitting device is in a non-power transmitting state when the first switch included in the power transmitting resonance coil is turned off.

Another embodiment of the present invention disclosed in this specification is a power transmitting device including a power storage means between the third switch and the power source portion in the above-described structure.

Another embodiment of the present invention disclosed in this specification is a power transmitting device in which the first switch and the second switch are p-channel transistors and the third switch is an n-channel transistor in the above-described structure. In the power transmitting device, the directional coupler, a gate and one of a source and a drain of a second transistor, and a gate and one of a source and a drain of a third transistor are electrically connected to one another. The other of the source and the drain of the second transistor is electrically connected to a gate of a first transistor. The other of the source and the drain of the third transistor is electrically connected to the power source portion.

Another embodiment of the present invention disclosed in this specification is a power transmitting device in which the power transmitting portion in the above-described structure includes a capacitor for adjusting the resonant frequency on the power transmitting side which is electrically connected to the power transmitting resonance coil and the first switch.

A power feeding system can be composed of the power transmitting device.

Another embodiment of the present invention disclosed in this specification is a power feeding system including any of the above-described power transmitting device, a power receiving portion, and a power receiving device including a load portion which is electrically connected to the power receiving portion. In the power receiving device, the power receiving portion includes a power receiving coil for supplying power to the loading portion and a power receiving resonance coil which is not in contact with the power transmitting coil and is electromagnetically coupled with the power transmitting coil by electromagnetic induction. The power transmitting resonance coil is resonant with the power receiving resonance coil in a power transmitting state.

Another embodiment of the present invention disclosed in this specification is a power feeding system in the above-described structure in which the power receiving portion includes a capacitor for adjusting the resonant frequency on the power receiving side which is electrically connected to the power receiving resonance coil.

Another embodiment of the present invention disclosed in this specification is a power feeding method using any of the above-described power feeding system and including the following steps: a first step in which, in the plurality of power transmitting portions, the third switch is turned off and the first switch and the second switch are turned on to set the power transmitting device into a power transmitting state; a second step in which, in the power transmitting coil, power supplied from the power source portion is transmitted to the power transmitting resonance coil; a third step in which, in the power transmitting resonance coil, power is transmitted to the power receiving device; and a fourth step in which power reflected by the power transmitting resonance coil in the third step is inputted to the second switch and the third switch via the directional coupler. If the reflected power is smaller than the reference power in the fourth step, the first switch and the second switch remain ON and the power transmitting portion keeps transmitting power to the power receiving device to repeat the third step and the fourth step. If the reflected power is larger than the reference power in the fourth step, the first switch and the second switch are turned off and the power

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transmitting device is in a non-power transmitting state and also the third switch is turned on to transmit the reflected power to the power source portion via the third switch.

Another embodiment of the present invention disclosed in this specification is a power feeding system in the above-described structure in which resonant frequency of the power transmitting resonance coil is different between in the power transmitting state and the non-power transmitting state.

According to one embodiment of the present invention, a power recovering function (circulation function) is provided for a power transmitting device, so that use efficiency of power for transmission can be improved.

According to another embodiment of the present invention, a power feeding system and a power feeding method using a resonance method in which a power transmitting region (a region from which power can be supplied) is increased and power can be supplied with high power transmission efficiency (high power supply efficiency) can be provided by using a power transmitting device including a plurality of power transmitting portions each including a power transmitting resonance coil.

According to another embodiment of the present invention, a power feeding system and a power feeding method in which a power feeding provider (a power transmitting device) can have a high power supply ability to offer power feeding service to more power feeding users (power receiving devices) in a shorter time can be provided.

According to another embodiment of the present invention, a power feeding system and a power feeding method which can offer a power feeding service which is efficient to both a power feeding user and a power feeding provider can be provided.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In the accompanying drawings:

FIGS. 1A to 1C illustrate one embodiment of a power feeding system;

FIGS. 2A and 2B illustrate one embodiment of a power transmitting device;

FIGS. 3A and 3B illustrate one embodiment of a power receiving device;

FIG. 4 illustrates one embodiment of a power transmitting device;

FIG. 5 is a view illustrating one embodiment of a power feeding method;

FIGS. 6A1, 6A2, 6B1, 6B2, 6C1, and 6C2 illustrate an example of power feeding using a power feeding system;

FIG. 7 illustrates an example of power feeding using a power feeding system; and

FIGS. 8A to 8C illustrates one embodiment of a power transmitting device.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Hereinafter, Embodiments are described in detail using the drawings. Note that the present invention is not limited to the description of the embodiments, and it is apparent to those skilled in the art that modes and details can be modified in various ways without departing from the spirit of the present invention disclosed in this specification and the like. A structure of the different embodiment can be implemented by combination appropriately. On the description of the invention with reference to the drawings, a reference numeral indicating the same part is used in common throughout different drawings, and the repeated description is omitted.

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Note that the position, the size, the range, or the like of each structure illustrated in drawings and the like is not accurately represented in some cases for easy understanding. Therefore, the disclosed invention is not necessarily limited to the position, size, range, or the like as disclosed in the drawings and the like.

In this specification and the like, ordinal numbers such as “first”, “second”, and “third” are used in order to avoid confusion among components, and the terms do not limit the components numerically.

Embodiment 1

In this embodiment, embodiments of a power transmitting device, a power feeding system, and a power feeding method are described with reference to FIGS. 1A to 1C, FIGS. 2A and 2B, FIGS. 3A and 3B, FIG. 4, and FIG. 5.

First, the power feeding system which is one embodiment of the present invention is described below with reference to FIGS. 1A to 1C, FIGS. 2A and 2B, FIGS. 3A and 3B, FIG. 4.

FIGS. 1A and 1B are block diagrams illustrating a structure of a power transmitting device which is included in the power feeding system, and FIG. 1C is a block diagram illustrating a structure of a power receiving device which is included in the power feeding system. Note that a component and a function are not necessarily in a one-to-one relation, and a power feeding system may operate by relating a plurality of components and a plurality of functions to each other.

In the power feeding system in this embodiment, power is supplied from the power transmitting device which is electrically connected to a power source portion to the power receiving device wirelessly. Although there is no particular limitation on a shape or an arrangement of a plurality of power transmitting portions, an example in which the plurality of power transmitting portions are arranged in matrix is described in this embodiment.

A power transmitting device 100 shown in FIG. 1A includes a plurality of power transmitting portions 110 (110_11 to 110_nm) arranged horizontally in n columns (n is a natural number) and vertically in m rows (m is a natural number). The power transmitting portions 110 (110_11 to 110_nm) are each electrically connected to a power source portion 130 provided in the power transmitting device 100. Note that in this specification and the drawings, components having a similar function are distinguished by “_1”, “_2”, and the like added to the end of their names.

In the power transmitting device 100, there is no particular limitation on a structure of connection between the power transmitting portions 110 (110_11 to 110_nm) and the power source portion 130. As shown in FIGS. 1A to 1C, the power transmitting portions 110 (110_11 to 110_1m), the power transmitting portions 110 (110_21 to 110_2m), and the power transmitting portions 110 (110_n1 to 110_nm), which are electrically connected to each other, may be connected to the power source portion 130. Alternatively, each of the power transmitting portions 110 (110_11 to 110_nm) may be independently connected to the power source portion 130.

FIG. 1B illustrates the power transmitting portion 110 (each of the power transmitting portions 110_11 to 110_nm) in detail. The power transmitting portion 110 includes a power transmitting resonance coil 111 and a power transmitting coil 112. The resonant frequency of the power transmitting resonance coil 111 can be set to Resonant frequency A or Resonant frequency A' by electrically switching Resonant frequency A and Resonant frequency A'.

Note that the power transmitting device 100 has a recovering function (recycling function) of power which is not trans-

mitted. Power recovered from the power transmitting portions **110** (**110_n1** to **110_nm**) is transmitted to the power source portion **130** and supplied again to the power transmitting portions **110** (**110_n1** to **110_nm**). In this embodiment, an example in which a storage means **145** for storing power recovered from the power transmitting portions **110** (**110_n1** to **110_nm**) is provided is described. The storage means **145** may be provided in each of the power transmitting devices **100**, in the plurality of power transmitting portions, or in each of the power transmitting portions **110** (**110_n1** to **110_nm**). In the case where the storage means **145** is provided in each of the power transmitting portions **110**, the storage means **145** may be provided inside the power transmitting portions **110** (see FIG. 1B). Alternatively, reflected power that is directly recovered may be transmitted to the power source portion **130** without via the storage means **145** or the like. Further alternatively, power stored in the storage means **145** may be transmitted from the storage means **145** directly to the power transmitting portions **110** (**110_n1** to **110_nm**) without via the power source portion **130**.

For the storage means **145**, a secondary battery (e.g., a nickel-cadmium battery, a nickel-hydride battery, or a lithium-ion battery) or the like can be used.

A power receiving device **200** in FIG. 1C includes a power receiving portion **210** including a power receiving resonance coil **211** and a power receiving coil **212**, and a load portion **220** which is electrically connected to the power receiving portion **210**. The resonant frequency of the power receiving resonance coil **211** is Resonant frequency A. The resonant frequency of the power receiving resonance coil **211** in this embodiment is constant and determined in manufacture depending on the material and the shape of the coil and the circuit configuration of a capacitor or the like.

Specific examples of the power transmitting portion **110** are illustrated in FIGS. 2A and 2B and FIGS. 3A and 3B.

The power transmitting portion **110** in FIG. 2A includes a power transmitting resonance coil **111** which includes a switch **116** (a first switch) and a capacitor **115** for adjusting the resonant frequency, a power transmitting coil **112**, a directional coupler **113**, an AC-DC converter **114**, a switch **121** (a second switch), and a switch **131** (a third switch). Note that in this embodiment, the switches **116** and **121** are p-channel transistors and the switch **131** is an n-channel transistor.

The AC-DC converter **114** for converting AC to DC is provided between the directional coupler **113** and the switches **121** and **131** because reflected power transmitted from the directional coupler **113** is AC.

Note that FIG. 2A shows an example of the power transmitting portion **110** in which reflected power **320** is directly transmitted to the power source portion **130** without via the storage means **145** and the like.

The power transmitting portion **110** in FIG. 2B includes the power transmitting resonance coil **111** which includes the switch **116** and the capacitor **115** for adjusting the resonant frequency, the power transmitting coil **112**, the directional coupler **113**, the switch **121**, the switch **131**, the AC-DC converter **114**, a resistor **123**, and a resistor **133**.

As the power transmitting portion **110** in FIG. 2B, the resistor **123** and the resistor **133** may be configured to control current inputted to a gate of the switch **121** and a gate of the switch **131**, respectively.

On the other hand, the power transmitting portion **110** in FIG. 2B includes the storage means **145** between the switch **131** and the power source portion **130** as an example and can store the reflected power **320** recovered through the switch **131** in the storage means **145**. Although not illustrated, power stored in the storage means **145** may be directly supplied to

the power transmitting portion **110**. In the example of FIG. 2B, the storage means **145** is electrically connected to the power source portion **130**, and the power stored in the storage means **145** can be supplied to the power transmitting portion **110** via the power source portion **130**.

The power transmitting coil **112** is electrically connected to the power source portion **130** through the directional coupler **113**, and power **300** is supplied from the power source portion **130**.

Further, the power transmitting coil **112** is electromagnetically coupled with the power transmitting resonance coil **111** by electromagnetic induction, and the power **300** supplied from the power source portion **130** is supplied to the power transmitting resonance coil **111** through the power transmitting coil **112**.

Although the power **300** supplied to the power transmitting resonance coil **111** is transmitted to the power receiving device **200**, not all the power **300** is transmitted depending on the power feeding state. For example, in the case where the distance between the power transmitting resonance coil **111** and the power receiving resonance coil **211** is large, or in the case where the resonance frequencies of the power transmitting resonance coil **111** and the power receiving resonance coil **211** are not the same, power that is not transmitted among the power **300** is reflected as the reflected power **320** from the power transmitting resonance coil **111** to the power transmitting coil **112**.

The directional coupler **113** has a function of transmitting the reflected power **320** to the switches **121** and **131**.

The directional coupler **113**, the gate of the switch **121**, and one of a source and a drain of the switch **121** are electrically connected to one another. The other of the source and the drain of the switch **121** is electrically connected to a gate of the switch **116**.

The directional coupler **113**, the gate of the switch **131**, and one of a source and a drain of the switch **131** are electrically connected to one another. The other of the source and the drain of the switch **131** is electrically connected to the power source portion **130**.

The switch **116** is provided to control a resonance state of the power transmitting resonance coil **111** and the power receiving resonance coil **211**. By turning on the switch **116**, the power transmitting resonance coil **111** and the power receiving resonance coil **211** are in the resonance state. By turning off the switch **116**, the power transmitting resonance coil **111** and the power receiving resonance coil **211** are in a non-resonance state.

In this embodiment, in the resonance state where the switch **116** is ON, the resonant frequency of the power transmitting resonance coil **111** is set to a resonant frequency A which is the same as the resonant frequency of the power receiving resonance coil **211**. On the other hand, in the non-resonance state where the switch **116** is OFF, the resonant frequency of the power transmitting resonance coil **111** is set to a resonant frequency A' which is different from the resonant frequency of the power receiving resonance coil **211**.

As described above, the power transmitting resonance coil **111** has a function of electrically switching the relation with the power receiving resonance coil **211** from the resonance state to the non-resonance state. FIGS. 8A to 8C are structural examples of the power transmitting resonance coil **111**. A power transmitting resonance coil **111a** in FIG. 8A includes a resistor **117a** serving as a load and a switch **116a** between the coil and the resistor **117a**. By turning on or off the switch **116a**, the resonant frequency of the power transmitting resonance coil **111a** can be switched between the resonance state and the non-resonance state.

An example in FIG. 8B is a power transmitting resonance coil **111b** including coils **118a** and **118b**, and a switch **116b** between the coils **118a** and **118b**. By turning on or off the switch **116b**, the resonant frequency of the power transmitting resonance coil **111b** can be switched between the resonance state and the non-resonance state.

An example in FIG. 8C is a power transmitting resonance coil **111c** including a switch **116a** between the coils **118a** and **118b**, and the resistor **117a** and the switch **116b** between the coils **118a** and **118b**. By turning on or off the switch **116a** or **116b**, the resonant frequency of the power transmitting resonance coil **111c** can be switched between the resonance state and the non-resonance state. Both or one of the switches **116a** and **116b** are/is electrically connected to the switch **121**.

Resonant frequency A' of the power transmitting resonance coil **111** which is obtained when the switch **116** is OFF is preferably set to a value which is largely different from Resonant frequency A, for example, a sufficiently large value. For example, in the case where Resonant frequency A is 13.56 MHz, Resonant frequency A' of the power transmitting resonance coil **111** which is obtained when the switch **116** is OFF is preferably approximately 100 MHz.

Resonant frequency A of the power transmitting resonance coil **111** can be obtained by determining the shape and the material of the power transmitting resonance coil **111** and the capacitance, the circuit configuration, and the like of the capacitor **115** for adjusting the resonant frequency as appropriate.

Whether power transmission from the power transmitting portion **110** to the power receiving device **200** is kept or stopped is determined depending on the value of the reflected power **320** (the voltage value of reflected power) on the basis of a pre-determined power value (the reference power).

Power is transmitted in a state where resonance occurs between the power transmitting resonance coil **111** and the power receiving resonance coil **211** by turning the switch **116** on. ON/OFF of the switch **116** can be controlled by ON/OFF of the switch **121**.

The switch **121** is turned off when power larger than the reference power is inputted as the reflected power **320**. The switch **116** is turned on or off by synchronization with the switch **121**.

In this embodiment, a p-channel transistor is used as each of the switches **116** and **121**. Thus, the threshold voltage of the switch **121** which is a p-channel transistor is set larger than the voltage of the reference power. When power larger than the reference power is inputted to the switch **121** as the reflected power **320**, the switch **121** which is a p-channel transistor is turned off. Accordingly, the switch **116** which is a p-channel transistor is also turned off, and the power transmitting resonance coil **111** enters the non-resonance state, i.e., the power transmitting resonance coil **111** is set to have a resonant frequency different from that of the power receiving resonance coil **211** to stop power transmission.

On the other hand, when power smaller than the reference power is inputted as the reflected power **320**, the switch **121** which is a p-channel transistor is turned on and accordingly the switch **116** which is a p-channel transistor is also turned on. Thus, the power transmitting resonance coil **111** and the power receiving resonance coil **211** remain in the resonance state and power transmission is kept.

Thus, power transmission can be controlled in the power transmitting portion **110** as follows: power transmission is kept when the reflected power **320** is smaller than the reference power, whereas power transmission is stopped when the reflected power **320** is larger than the reference power.

The switch **131** is turned on when the power transmission efficiency is low and the reflected power **320** is larger than the reference power, due to large distance between the power transmitting resonance coil **111** and the power receiving resonance coil **211**, a discrepancy of resonant frequency between the power transmitting resonance coil **111** and the power receiving resonance coil **211**, or the like. The reflected power **320** is transmitted to the power source portion **130** (or via the power storage means **145**) to recover (circulate) the reflected power **320** in the power transmitting device **100**. In this embodiment, since an n-channel transistor is used as the switch **131**, the threshold voltage of the switch **131** is set to be smaller than the voltage of the reference power.

On the other hand, when power with higher power transmission efficiency which is smaller than the reference power is inputted as the reflected power **320**, the switch **131** is turned off and accordingly electrical connection with the power source portion **130** (and the power storage means **145**) is cut to lighten the load.

In particular, the above-described power feeding system includes a determination period (including a monitoring period and a selecting period) for determining whether the first condition and the second condition are satisfied or not. In this determination period, the reflected power **320** which is not transmitted to the power receiving device **200** and reflected into the power transmitting device **100** is increased because power transmission efficiency is not optimized. For this reason, it is advantageous that the reflected power **320** is recovered in the power transmitting device **100** to be reused for power transmission, as in the power feeding system and method disclosed in this specification. Since the power transmitting device **100** has the power-circulating function, power use efficiency can be improved.

In addition, although not illustrated, a switch may be provided between the directional coupler **113** and the power source portion **130** in the power transmitting portion **110**. With the switch, power supply from the power source portion **130** to the power transmitting coil **112** can be controlled. For example, power transmission is not performed, the switch between the directional coupler **113** and the power source portion **130** is turned off, whereby power supply from the power source portion **130** to the power transmitting coil **112** can be stopped. When each of the power transmitting portions **110** can select whether or not power is supplied from the power source portion **130**, power can be supplied to only the power transmitting portion **110** which needs to transmit power at this moment, and power supply to the power transmitting portion **110** which does not need to transmit power at this moment can be stopped. Thus, power consumption of the power transmitting device **100** can be reduced.

Note that the power transmitting portions **110** illustrated in FIGS. 2A and 2B can be each provided with a matching circuit **810** as appropriate, as illustrated in FIG. 4.

Specific examples of the power receiving portion **210** are shown in FIGS. 3A and 3B.

The power receiving portion **210** illustrated in FIGS. 3A and 3B includes the power receiving resonance coil **211** and the power receiving coil **212**. In this embodiment, the resonant frequency of the power receiving resonance coil **211** is Resonant frequency A which is determined by determining the shape and the material of the power receiving resonance coil **211** and the capacitance, the circuit, and the like of the capacitor **215** for adjusting the resonant frequency as appropriate at the time of forming the power receiving resonance coil **211**.

The power transmitting resonance coil **111** and the power receiving resonance coil **211** are electromagnetically coupled

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strongly to each other (magnetic resonance coupling) only in the case where the resonance frequencies are the same, and thus the power receiving resonance coil **211** can receive the power **310** from the power transmitting resonance coil **111**.

Since the resonant frequency of the power transmitting resonance coil **111** in which the switch **116** is ON and the resonant frequency of the power receiving resonance coil **211** are both Resonant frequency A, the power receiving resonance coil **211** can receive the power **310** from the power transmitting resonance coil **111** in which the switch **116** is ON.

The power receiving resonance coil **211** is electromagnetically coupled with the power receiving coil **212** by electromagnetic induction, and the power **310** supplied from the power transmitting resonance coil **111** is supplied to the power receiving coil **212** via the power receiving resonance coil **211**.

The power receiving coil **212** is electrically connected to the load portion **220**. The load portion **220** stores (charges) the power **310** which the power receiving coil **212** receives from the power receiving resonance coil **211**.

The load portion **220** is a power storage means such as a secondary battery, and for example, a nickel-cadmium battery, a nickel-hydride battery, or a lithium-ion battery can be used.

Further, the power receiving portion **210** illustrated in FIG. 3A can be provided with a matching circuit **820**, a rectifier circuit **830**, and a DC-DC converter **840** as appropriate, as illustrated in FIG. 3B.

A semiconductor element having switching characteristics (e.g., a transistor) can be used not only for the switches **116**, **121**, and **131** but also for a circuit such as the power source portion **130**, the directional coupler **113**, the AC-DC converter **114**, the matching circuit **810**, the matching circuit **820**, the rectifier circuit **830**, the DC-DC converter **840**, and the load portion **220**, which are included in the power transmitting device **100** and the power receiving device **200** used in the power feeding system described in this embodiment.

As a semiconductor material used for the semiconductor element, for example, a silicon based material such as silicon, silicon carbide, or silicon germanium; a compound semiconductor material such as gallium arsenide; and an oxide semiconductor material such as an oxide containing indium (In), gallium (Ga), and zinc (Zn) (an In—Ga—Zn—O-based oxide) can be given.

The power transmitting device **100** and the power receiving device **200** which are used in the power feeding system are mainly used outdoors; therefore, they are often used in severe temperature environment, particularly, under high temperatures due to a climate or the weather. A semiconductor element (a transistor) including an oxide semiconductor can maintain favorable switching characteristics even in severe high temperature environment. Accordingly, the use of a semiconductor element including an oxide semiconductor enables the power transmitting device **100** and the power receiving device **200** to have high reliability, so that a smooth power feeding service can be offered when the power feeding system and the power feeding method which are described in this embodiment are used.

In the power feeding system and the power feeding method in this embodiment, a resonance method (also referred to as resonant method) using a power transmitting device which detects the power feeding state and includes a plurality of adjacently provided power transmitting portions each of which independently controls the start, the continuation, and the stop of power transmission to a power receiving device is employed. Power feeding between the power transmitting

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device and the power receiving device is performed using a magnetic resonance phenomenon which is generated between resonance coils which are included in a power transmitting portion and a power receiving portion and have the same resonant frequency.

The power feeding system and the power feeding method in this embodiment are configured to perform power feeding in the case where a first condition and a second condition are satisfied.

Under the first condition, the power transmitting resonance coil is resonant with the power receiving resonance coil. When the power transmitting resonance coil and the power receiving resonance coil have the same resonant frequency, they can be resonant with each other.

Further, power transmission efficiency is increased when the distance between the power transmitting resonance coil and the power receiving resonance coil is small, whereas it is decreased when the distance therebetween is large. Thus, under the second condition, power is transmitted by the power transmitting portion, among a plurality of power transmitting portions provided in the power transmitting device, which includes a power transmitting resonance coil most close to the power receiving resonance coil.

The power feeding system and the power feeding method in this embodiment includes a determination period (including a monitoring period and a selecting period) for determining whether the first condition and the second condition are satisfied or not. In this determination period, the reflected power which is not transmitted to the power receiving device and reflected into the power transmitting device side is increased because power transmission efficiency is not optimized. For this reason, it is advantageous that the reflected power is recovered in the power transmitting device to be reused for power transmission, as in the power feeding system and the power feeding method in this embodiment. Since the power transmitting device has the power-circulating function, power use efficiency can be improved.

The power feeding system including the determination period (including a monitoring period and a selecting period) and the power feeding method in this embodiment are described with reference to the conceptual view of FIG. 7.

In FIG. 7, the power transmitting device **100** includes the plurality of power transmitting portions **110_11** to **110_nm**. The plurality of power transmitting portions **110_11** to **110_nm** include the power transmitting resonance coils **111_11** to **111_nm**, respectively. The resonant frequency of each of the power transmitting resonance coils **111_11** to **111_nm** can be set to Resonant frequency A or Resonant frequency A' by electrically switching Resonant frequency A and Resonant frequency A'. A power receiving device **250** including a power receiving resonance coil **251** having Resonant frequency B and a power receiving device **200** including the power receiving resonance coil **211** having Resonant frequency A are provided close to the power transmitting device **100**.

In order to feed power to the power receiving resonance coil included in the power receiving device from the power transmitting resonance coil by a magnetic resonance phenomenon, the power receiving resonance coil needs to be resonant with the power transmitting resonance coil, i.e., the resonant frequency of the power transmitting resonance coil needs to be the same as that of the power receiving resonance coil (the first condition).

Accordingly, power is not transmitted from the power transmitting portions **110_11** to **110_nm** including the power transmitting resonance coils **111_11** to **111_nm**, respectively, each having Resonant frequency A or Resonant frequency A',

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to the power receiving device **250** including the power receiving resonance coil **251** having Resonant frequency B because of the different resonance frequencies. Note that in FIG. 7, the case where power is transmitted from the power transmitting portions **110_11** to **110_nm** to the power receiving device **200** or the power receiving device **250** is indicated by a circle, and the case where power is not transmitted is indicated by a cross mark.

The value of the resonant frequency given to the coil is peculiar to the coil regardless of whether the number of the resonance frequencies is one or more and is determined depending on the shape, the material, or the circuit configuration of the capacitor or the like at the time of forming the power transmitting resonance coil and the power receiving resonance coil. Accordingly, the resonant frequency functions as identification information, and thus the power transmitting device and the power receiving device, and further, a power feeding provider and a power feeding user can be identified and managed or can identify and manage each other based on the identification information. The resonant frequency has high safety because it is determined depending on the physical conditions for manufacturing the coil and is unlikely to be falsified as compared to the case where identification of information is performed by an electrical signal.

In the power feeding service (the power feeding system and the power feeding method) in this embodiment, whether power is fed or not is determined depending on whether the resonance frequencies match or not, and thus the resonance frequencies are the key to power feeding, and resonance coils having a specific resonant frequency are mounted on a power transmitting device and a power receiving device between which a contract for power feeding has been made in advance, whereby only contractants can receive the safe power feeding service. Accordingly, even when a power feeding provider increases the size of the power transmitting device in order to increase the power feeding efficiency and puts the power transmitting device in a place where an unspecified number of power receiving devices (power feeding users) pass or gather, such as a road or a square, the power feeding service can be offered to only specific power receiving devices (power feeding users) by identification with the resonance frequencies.

On the other hand, the power receiving device **200** can receive power from the power transmitting device **100** because the power receiving resonance coil **211** of the power receiving device **200** has Resonant frequency A which the power transmitting resonance coils **111_11** to **111_nm** included in the power transmitting device **100** can have.

Power transmission starts by setting the resonance frequencies of the power transmitting resonance coils **111_11** to **111_nm** which are included in the power transmitting portions **110_11** to **110_nm** in the power transmitting device **100**, respectively, to Resonant frequency A (i.e., the resonant state) which is the same as the resonant frequency of the power receiving resonance coil **211** included in the power receiving device **200**. On the other hand, power transmission stops by setting the resonance frequencies of the power transmitting resonance coils **111_11** to **111_nm** which are included in the power transmitting portions **110_11** to **110_nm**, respectively, to Resonant frequency A' (i.e., the non-resonant state) which is different from Resonant frequency A of the power receiving resonance coil **211**.

The power transmitting device **100** including the plurality of power transmitting portions **110_11** to **110_nm** as described in this embodiment has a large power transmitting region, and thus can transmit power to a plurality of power receiving devices at the same time or to power receiving devices with a variety of sizes from small to large and a

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variety of shapes. Accordingly, the following advantages can be obtained: the power transmitting device **100** is convenient for a power receiving device of a power feeding user, and the power transmitting device **100** of a power feeding provider can have high power supply ability to offer power feeding service to more power feeding users (power receiving devices) in a shorter time.

Further, in power feeding using the resonance method, unlike power feeding using an electromagnetic coupling method, power is transmitted, power is transmitted only in a state where the resonant frequency of the power receiving resonance coil **211** is the same as the resonance frequencies of one or more of the power transmitting resonance coils **111_11** to **111_nm**, so that power loss at the time of power feeding can be lowered.

However, the power transmitting device **100** including the plurality of power transmitting portions **110_11** to **110_nm** which is described in this embodiment has a structure in which the power transmitting resonance coils **111_11** to **111_nm** which are provided in the power transmitting portions **110_11** to **110_nm**, respectively, are provided close to each other, and thus a magnetic resonance phenomenon occurs between any two of the plurality of power transmitting resonance coils **111_11** to **111_nm**, which causes transmission and reception of power between any two of the plurality of power transmitting resonance coils **111_11** to **111_nm**. Such transmission and reception of power between any two of the power transmitting portions **110_11** to **110_nm** causes loss of power which is to be transmitted to the power receiving device **200**, resulting in a reduction in efficiency of power transmission from the power transmitting device **100** to the power receiving device **200**.

Therefore, in the power feeding system and the power feeding method in this embodiment, only the resonant frequency of the power transmitting resonance coil **111_12** which is closest to the power receiving resonance coil **211** and has high power transmission efficiency is set to Resonant frequency A which is the same as the resonant frequency of the power receiving resonance coil **211**, and the resonance frequencies of the power transmitting resonance coils **111_1** and **111_13** to **111_nm** are set to Resonant frequency A' which is different from Resonant frequency A of the power receiving resonance coil **211**.

Only the power transmitting portion **110_12** including the power transmitting resonance coil **111_12** whose resonant frequency is set to Resonant frequency A which is the same as the resonant frequency of the power receiving resonance coil **211** continues power transmission to the power receiving device **200**, and the power transmitting portions **110_11** and **110_13** to **110_nm** including the power transmitting resonance coils **111_1** and **111_3** to **111_m** whose resonance frequencies are set to Resonant frequency A' different from the resonant frequency of the power receiving resonance coil **211** stop power transmission to the power receiving device **200** (the second condition).

Accordingly, since Resonant frequency A of the power transmitting resonance coil **111_12** which transmits power is different from Resonant frequency A' of each of the power transmitting resonance coils **111_11** and **111_13** to **111_nm** which are provided adjacent to and in the periphery of the power transmitting resonance coil **111_12**, transmission and reception of power due to a magnetic resonance phenomenon does not occur between any two of the power transmitting resonance coils **111_11** to **111_nm**. Thus, power can be fed from the power transmitting device **100** to the power receiving device **200** with high power transmission efficiency.

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Switching from Resonant frequency A of the power receiving resonance coil **211** to Resonant frequency A' different from Resonant frequency A can be controlled as follows: in each of the power transmitting portions **110**, the switch **121** detects the reflected power **320** which is not transmitted to the power receiving resonance coil **211** and is reflected from any of the power transmitting resonance coils **111_11** to **111_nm**, and determines using a reference power value which is set in advance.

Further, the positional relation between the power transmitting device **100** and the power receiving device **200** at the start of power feeding, in the middle thereof, and at the end thereof may be changed depending on the usage mode of power feeding in the case where power feeding is performed while the power receiving device **200** is being moved, for example, the case where the power receiving device **200** is a portable power receiving device or a moving means such as a car. In this case, the power transmission efficiency of the power transmitting portion **110_12** including the power transmitting resonance coil **111_12** changes over time.

Therefore, after the resonance frequencies of the power transmitting resonance coils **111_11** and **111_13** to **111_nm** are set to Resonant frequency A' different from the resonant frequency of the power receiving resonance coil **211**, the resonance frequencies of the power transmitting resonance coils **111_11** and **111_13** to **111_nm** are set to Resonant frequency A which is the same as the resonant frequency of the power receiving resonance coil **211** every predetermined period, and setting to Resonant frequency A or Resonant frequency A' is controlled as follows: the switch **121** detects and determines the current reflected power **320**, and whether power is transmitted or not is determined.

Next, the power feeding method using the power feeding system is described with reference to a flow chart in FIG. 5.

FIG. 5 illustrates an example of the power feeding system and the power feeding method in which power is fed from the power transmitting portion **110** which is one of the plurality of power transmitting portions **110_11** to **110_nm** included in the power transmitting device **100** to the power receiving device **200**.

First, in the power transmitting portion **110**, power smaller than the reference power is supplied from the power source portion **130** to turn off the switch **131** (S1) and turn on the switch **121** (S2), whereby the switch **116** is turned on (S3).

By turning on the switch **116**, the resonant frequency of the power transmitting resonance coil **111** is set to Resonant frequency A which is the same as the resonant frequency of the power receiving resonance coil **211** (S4).

The power transmitting coil **112** receives the power **300** from the power source portion **130** and transmits the power **300** to the power transmitting resonance coil **111** which is electromagnetically coupled with the power transmitting coil **112** by electromagnetic induction (S5). In the case where the resonant frequency of the power receiving resonance coil **211** is Resonant frequency A and the resonance frequencies of the power transmitting resonance coil **111** and the power receiving resonance coil **211** are the same (in the case where the resonant frequency of the power receiving resonance coil **211** included in the power receiving portion **210** of the power receiving device **200** is Resonant frequency A as in FIG. 7), the power transmitting resonance coil **111** transmits the received power **300** to the power receiving device **200** (S6).

The power receiving resonance coil **211** in the power receiving portion **210** of the power receiving device **200** receives the transmitted power **300** and transmits the power **300** to the power receiving coil **212** which is electromagneti-

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cally coupled with the power receiving resonance coil **211** by electromagnetic induction (J1).

The power receiving coil **212** transmits the received power **300** to the load portion **220** (J2), and the load portion **220** receives the power **300** (J3). Thus, power can be fed from the power transmitting portion **110** of the power transmitting device **100** to the power receiving device **200**.

For example, in the case where the resonant frequency of the power receiving resonance coil is Resonant frequency C and the resonance frequencies of the power transmitting resonance coil **111** and the power receiving resonance coil are not the same, the power transmitting resonance coil **111** is not resonant with the power receiving resonance coil and accordingly magnetic resonance coupling does not occur between the power transmitting resonance coil **111** and the power receiving resonance coil; thus, the power transmitting resonance coil **111** does not transmit power to the power receiving resonance coil, and the power **300** transmitted from the power transmitting coil **112** is reflected as the reflected power **320** to the power transmitting coil **112** (the first condition).

Further, in the case where the power transmitting resonance coil **111** and the power receiving resonance coil **211** are not close to each other even if the resonant frequency of the power receiving resonance coil **211** is Resonant frequency A and the resonance frequencies of the power transmitting resonance coil **111** and the power receiving resonance coil **211** are the same, the power transmission efficiency is decreased, and thus the power transmitting resonance coil **111** transmits only power **310** which is part of the power **300** and reflects the power **300** excluding the power **310** to the power transmitting coil **112** as the reflected power **320** (the second condition).

The directional coupler **113** between the power source portion **130** and the power transmitting coil **112** separates the reflected power **320** and power for transmission which is supplied from the power source portion **130** (S7) and transmits the reflected power **320** to the switches **121** and **131**.

Since the reflected power **320** is power which has not been transmitted from the power transmitting resonance coil **111** to the power receiving resonance coil **211**, it can be determined that the smaller the reflected power **320** is, the higher the efficiency of power transmission from the power transmitting portion **110** to the power receiving device **200** is, and as the larger the reflected power **320** is, the lower the power transmission efficiency is.

If the reflected power **320** is smaller than the reference power, the switch **121** remains ON and thus the switch **116** also remains ON and the power transmitting resonance coil **111** remains resonant with the power receiving resonance coil **211**, so that power transmission is kept (back to S5).

If the reflected power **320** is larger than the reference power, the switch **131** is turned on (S 11) and the reflected power **320** is transmitted to the power storage means **145** to be stored (S12). The power storage means **145** transmits the stored reflected power **320** to the power source portion **130** as appropriate (S 13). Thus, the reflected power **320** is transmitted to the power source portion **130** (or via the power storage means **145**) to recover (circulate) the reflected power **320** in the power transmitting device.

If the reflected power **320** is larger than the reference power, the switch **121** is turned off (S8); accordingly, the switch **116** is also turned off (S9), the resonant frequency of the power transmitting resonance coil **111** is set to the resonant frequency A' (S10), and the power receiving resonance coil **211** is in the non-resonance state, whereby power transmission is stopped.

Note that if the inputted reflected power **320** is smaller than the reference power due to increased power transmission

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efficiency or stop of power supply from the power source portion **130**, the switch **131** is turned off, whereby electrical connection with the power source portion **130** (and the power storage means **145**) is cut to lighten the load.

In the power transmitting portion **110** where power transmission has been stopped, the switch **131** is turned off again (S1) and the switch **121** is turned on (S2) after a predetermined period of time, the power transmission state is determined based on the value of the reflected power **320** so that whether power is transmitted or not is determined.

Thus, power can be transmitted (supplied) with higher power use efficiency and power transmission efficiency.

As described in this embodiment, the power recovering function (circulation function) is provided for the power transmitting device, so that use efficiency of power for transmission can be improved.

A power feeding system and a power feeding method using a resonance method in which a power transmitting region (a region from which power can be supplied) is increased and power can be supplied with high power transmission efficiency (high power supply efficiency) can be provided using a power transmitting device including a plurality of power transmitting portions each including a power transmitting resonance coil.

A power feeding system and a power feeding method in which a power feeding provider (a power transmitting device) can have a high power supply ability to offer power feeding service to more power feeding users (power receiving devices) in a shorter time can be provided.

A power feeding system and a power feeding method which can offer a power feeding service which is efficient to both a power feeding user and a power feeding provider can be provided.

This embodiment can be implemented in appropriate combination with the structures described in the other embodiments.

Embodiment 2

In this embodiment, one embodiment in which the power receiving device is incorporated in an electric propulsion vehicle such as an electric vehicle in the power feeding system and the power feeding method which are described in Embodiment 1 will be described with reference to FIGS. **6A1** to **6C2**.

Note that the power receiving device can be incorporated in portable electronic devices such as digital video cameras, portable information terminals (e.g., mobile computers, mobile phones, portable game consoles, and e-book readers), and image reproducing devices including a recording medium (specifically digital versatile disc (DVD) reproducing devices) in addition to an electric propulsion vehicle such as an electric vehicle. Power can be fed to the electronic devices, in each of which the power receiving device is incorporated, in such a manner that the electronic devices are held and placed in a region capable of power feeding by users.

The power feeding system and the power feeding method in this embodiment can be used for any object that can be driven by electric power.

FIGS. **6A1** to **6C2** illustrate an example of feeding power to an electric car **150** that is an electric propulsion vehicle by the power transmitting device, the power feeding system, and the power feeding method which are described in Embodiment 1.

Note that FIGS. **6A1**, **6B1**, and **6C1** are top views illustrating the state of power feeding. FIGS. **6A2**, **6B2**, and **6C2** show the state (ON or OFF) of the switches **121**, **116**, and **131** in the power transmitting portions **110_11** to **110_33**.

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An example of a power feeding system shown in FIGS. **6A1** to **6C2** includes the power transmitting device **100** composed of the plurality of power transmitting portions **110_11** to **110_33** arranged in matrix and an electric car **150** including the power receiving device **200**. The power transmitting device **100** is provided on the ground.

The power transmitting device **100** includes the plurality of power transmitting portions **110_11** to **110_33** each including a power receiving resonance coil which is included in the power receiving device and a power transmitting resonance coil which can be switched between the resonance state and the non-resonance state. The resonance state and the non-resonance state can be switched by electrically switching the resonant frequency of the power transmitting resonance coil to the resonant frequency A or the resonant frequency A'.

The electric car **150** including the power receiving device **200** which includes a power receiving resonance coil having Resonant frequency A is placed in a power transmitting region including the plurality of power transmitting portions **110_11** to **110_33** in the power transmitting device **100**. In this embodiment, the case in which a user of the electric car **150** and a provider of the power transmitting device **100** have a contractual relationship with each other and the electric car **150** includes, in advance, the power receiving device **200** including the power receiving resonance coil having Resonant frequency A which is the same as the resonant frequency of the power transmitting resonance coil included in the power transmitting device **100** so that power can be fed to the electric car **150** by the power transmitting device **100** is described.

The value of Resonant frequency A given to the coil is peculiar to the coil regardless of whether the number of the resonance frequencies is one or more and is determined depending on the shape and the material of the coil and the circuit configuration of a capacitor or the like at the time of forming the power transmitting resonance coil and the power receiving resonance coil. Accordingly, Resonant frequency A functions as identification information, and thus the power transmitting device **100** and the power receiving device **200**, and further, a power feeding provider and a power feeding user can be identified and managed or can identify and manage each other based on the identification information. Resonant frequency A has high safety because it is determined depending on the physical conditions for manufacturing the coil and is unlikely to be falsified as compared to the case where identification of information is performed by an electrical signal.

The resonance coils having Resonant frequency A are mounted on the power transmitting device **100** and the power receiving device **200** between which a contract for power feeding has been made in advance, whereby only contractants can receive safe power feeding service. Accordingly, even when a power feeding provider increases the size of a power transmitting device like the power transmitting device **100** and puts the power transmitting device on a road or in parking where an unspecified number of power receiving devices (power feeding users) pass or park, the power feeding service can be offered to only the specific electric car **150** including the power receiving device **200** by identification with the resonance frequencies.

The large-sized power transmitting device **100** including the plurality of power transmitting portions **110_11** to **110_nm** as described in this embodiment can provide a large power transmitting region, and thus can transmit power to an electric propulsion vehicle and an electronic device each including a plurality of power receiving devices or to an electric propulsion vehicle and an electronic device including

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power receiving devices with a variety of sizes from small to large and a variety of shapes at the same time. Accordingly, the following advantages can be obtained: the power transmitting device **100** is convenient for a power feeding user (an electric propulsion vehicle and an electronic device each including a power receiving device), and a power feeding provider (the power transmitting device **100**) can have high power supply ability to offer power feeding service to more power feeding users (electric propulsion vehicles and electronic devices each including a power receiving device) in a shorter time.

Power is fed from the power transmitting device **100** to the electric car **150** including the power receiving device **200**.

First, in the power feeding service (power feeding system and power feeding method) between the power transmitting device **100** and the electric car **150** including the power receiving device **200**, the resonance coil is resonant with the power receiving resonance coil. In other words, the resonant frequency of the power transmitting resonance coil included in the power transmitting device **100** is set to the resonant frequency **A** which is the same as the resonant frequency **A** of the power receiving resonance coil included in the power receiving device **200**. As described in Embodiment 1, the switches **121** and **116** are turned on and the switch **131** is turned off to set the resonant frequency of the power transmitting resonance coil to the resonant frequency **A** (see FIG. **6A2**).

Next, the case where the power receiving device **200** included in the electric car **150** as shown in FIG. **6B1** is provided in the power transmitting device **100** of FIG. **6A1** most close to the power transmitting portion **110_22** of the power transmitting device **100** will be described. In the power transmitting portion **110_22** most close to the power receiving device **200**, the power transmission efficiency is high and thus the reflected power reflected to the power transmitting portion **110_22** is smaller than the reference power. Accordingly, the switches **121** and **116** are ON and the switch **131** is OFF, and power transmission is kept. On the other hand, in the power transmitting portions **110_11** to **110_21** and **110_23** to **110_33** (other than the power transmitting portion **110_22**), the power transmission efficiency is low and the reflected power is larger than the reference power because they are apart from the power receiving device **200**. Thus, the switches **121** and **116** are turned off, whereby power transmission is stopped. Further, the switch **131** is turned on, whereby the reflected power is recovered and is transmitted to the power source portion (the power storage means).

In this case, the resonant frequency of only the power transmitting portion **110_22** is the resonant frequency **A**, and each of the resonant frequency of the power transmitting portions **110_11** to **110_21** and **110_23** to **110_33** adjacent to and around the power transmitting portion **110_22** is the resonant frequency **A'**.

Thus, in the power transmitting device **100**, the resonant frequency **A** of the power transmitting resonance coil of the power transmitting portion **110_22** is different from the resonant frequency **A'** of the power transmitting resonance coils included in the power transmitting portions **110_11** to **110_21** and **110_23** to **110_33** adjacent to and around the power transmitting portion **110_22**. Accordingly, transmission and reception of power due to a magnetic resonance phenomenon do not occur between the power transmitting resonance coil of the power transmitting portion **110_22** and the power transmitting resonance coils of the adjacent power transmitting portions **110_11** to **110_21** and **110_23** to

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110_33. Thus, power can be fed from the power transmitting device **100** to the power receiving device **200** with high power transmission efficiency.

Then, the case where, as shown in FIG. **6C1**, the electric car **150** moves away from the power transmitting device **100** which is in the state of FIG. **6A2** will be described. Also in the power transmitting portion **110_22**, the reflected power is larger than the reference power because the power receiving device **200** to which power is transmitted does not exist. Thus, in all the power transmitting portions **110_11** to **110_33**, the resonant frequency of the power transmitting coil is set to the resonant frequency **A'**, the switches **121** and **116** are turned off to stop power transmission, and the switch **131** is turned on to recover the reflected power and transmit it to the power source portion (the power storage means).

Note that although FIGS. **6A1** to **6C2** illustrate an example in which the power transmitting device **100** is provided on the ground, the power transmitting device **100** may be provided on a side surface (wall) or a top surface (ceiling).

As described in this embodiment, the power recovering function (circulation function) is provided for the power transmitting device, so that use efficiency of power for transmission can be improved.

A power feeding system and a power feeding method using a resonance method in which a power transmitting region (a region from which power can be supplied) is increased and power can be supplied with high power transmission efficiency (high power supply efficiency) can be provided using a power transmitting device including a plurality of power transmitting portions each including a power transmitting resonance coil.

A power feeding system and a power feeding method in which a power feeding provider (a power transmitting device) can have a high power supply ability to offer power feeding service to more power feeding users (power receiving devices) in a shorter time can be provided.

A power feeding system and a power feeding method which can offer a power feeding service which is efficient to both a power feeding user and a power feeding provider can be provided.

This embodiment can be implemented in appropriate combination with the structures described in the other embodiments.

This application is based on Japanese Patent Application serial No. 2012-157074 filed with Japan Patent Office on Jul. 13, 2012, the entire contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

What is claimed is:

1. A power transmitting device comprising:

a plurality of adjacent power transmitting portions; and
a power source portion electrically connected to the plurality of adjacent power transmitting portions,
the plurality of adjacent power transmitting portions each comprising:

a power transmitting coil configured to be supplied with power from the power source portion and including a first switch;

a power transmitting resonance coil which is electromagnetically coupled with the power transmitting coil by electromagnetic induction; and

a directional coupler which inputs reflected power reflected from the power transmitting resonance coil to a second switch and a third switch,

wherein the second switch is turned on when the inputted reflected power is smaller than reference power,

wherein the third switch is turned on when the inputted reflected power is larger than the reference power,

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wherein the first switch is turned on when the second switch is turned on,
 wherein the power transmitting device is in a power transmitting state when the first switch is turned on, and
 wherein the power transmitting device is in a non-power transmitting state when the first switch is turned off. 5

2. The power transmitting device according to claim 1, further comprising:

- a power storage means between the third switch and the power source portion. 10

3. The power transmitting device according to claim 1, wherein the first switch and the second switch are p-channel transistors, and
 wherein the third switch is an n-channel transistor.

4. The power transmitting device according to claim 1, 15 wherein the directional coupler, a gate and one of a source and a drain of a second transistor, and a gate and one of a source and a drain of a third transistor are electrically connected,

wherein the other of the source and the drain of the second transistor is electrically connected to a gate of the first transistor, 20

wherein the other of the source and the drain of the third transistor is electrically connected to the power source portion. 25

5. A power feeding system comprising:
 the power transmitting device according to claim 1; and
 a power receiving device including a power receiving portion and a load portion which is electrically connected to the power receiving portion, 30

wherein the power receiving portion in the power receiving device comprises a power receiving coil for supplying power to the load portion and a power receiving resonance coil which is not in contact with the power transmitting coil and is electromagnetically coupled with the power receiving coil by electromagnetic induction, and 35

wherein the power transmitting resonance coil is resonant with the power receiving resonance coil in the power transmitting state.

6. A power feeding method using the power feeding system 40 according to claim 5 and comprising the steps of:

- a first step in which, in the plurality of adjacent power transmitting portions, the third switch is turned off and the first switch and the second switch are turned on to set the power transmitting device into the power transmitting state; 45
- a second step in which, in the power transmitting coil, power supplied from the power source portion is transmitted to the power transmitting resonance coil;
- a third step in which, in the power transmitting resonance coil, power is transmitted to the power receiving device; and 50
- a fourth step in which power reflected by the power transmitting resonance coil in the third step is inputted to the second switch and the third switch via the directional coupler, 55

wherein when the reflected power is smaller than the reference power in the fourth step, the first switch and the second switch remain ON and the power transmitting device maintains the power transmitting state and also the third step and the fourth step are repeated, and 60

wherein when the reflected power is larger than the reference power in the fourth step, the first switch and the second switch are turned off and the power transmitting device is in the non-power transmitting state and also the third switch is turned on to transmit the reflected power to the power source portion via the third switch. 65

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7. The power feeding method according to claim 6, wherein a resonant frequency of the power transmitting resonance coil is different between the power transmitting state and the non-power transmitting state.

8. A power transmitting device comprising:
 a plurality of adjacent power transmitting portions; and
 a power source portion electrically connected to the plurality of adjacent power transmitting portions, the plurality of adjacent power transmitting portions each comprising:

- a power transmitting coil configured to be supplied with power from the power source portion and including a first switch;
- a power transmitting resonance coil which is electromagnetically coupled with the power transmitting coil by electromagnetic induction;
- a directional coupler which inputs reflected power reflected from the power transmitting resonance coil to a second switch and a third switch; and
- a power storage means configured to store the inputted reflected power when the third switch is turned on, wherein the second switch is turned on when the inputted reflected power is smaller than reference power, wherein the third switch is turned on when the inputted reflected power is larger than the reference power, wherein the first switch is turned on when the second switch is turned on, 10

wherein the power transmitting device is in a power transmitting state when the first switch is turned on, and wherein the power transmitting device is in a non-power transmitting state when the first switch is turned off.

9. The power transmitting device according to claim 8, wherein the first switch and the second switch are p-channel transistors, and
 wherein the third switch is an n-channel transistor.

10. The power transmitting device according to claim 8, wherein the directional coupler, a gate and one of a source and a drain of a second transistor, and a gate and one of a source and a drain of a third transistor are electrically connected, 15

wherein the other of the source and the drain of the second transistor is electrically connected to a gate of the first transistor,

wherein the other of the source and the drain of the third transistor is electrically connected to the power source portion.

11. A power feeding system comprising:
 the power transmitting device according to claim 8; and
 a power receiving device including a power receiving portion and a load portion which is electrically connected to the power receiving portion, 20

wherein the power receiving portion in the power receiving device comprises a power receiving coil for supplying power to the load portion and a power receiving resonance coil which is not in contact with the power transmitting coil and is electromagnetically coupled with the power receiving coil by electromagnetic induction, and wherein the power transmitting resonance coil is resonant with the power receiving resonance coil in the power transmitting state.

12. A power feeding method using the power feeding system according to claim 11 and comprising the steps of:

- a first step in which, in the plurality of adjacent power transmitting portions, the third switch is turned off and the first switch and the second switch are turned on to set the power transmitting device into the power transmitting state; 25

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a second step in which, in the power transmitting coil, power supplied from the power source portion is transmitted to the power transmitting resonance coil;

a third step in which, in the power transmitting resonance coil, power is transmitted to the power receiving device; and

a fourth step in which power reflected by the power transmitting resonance coil in the third step is inputted to the second switch and the third switch via the directional coupler,

wherein when the reflected power is smaller than the reference power in the fourth step, the first switch and the second switch remain ON and the power transmitting device maintains the power transmitting state and also the third step and the fourth step are repeated, and

wherein when the reflected power is larger than the reference power in the fourth step, the first switch and the second switch are turned off and the power transmitting device is in the non-power transmitting state and also the third switch is turned on to transmit the reflected power to the power source portion via the third switch.

13. The power feeding method according to claim 12, wherein a resonant frequency of the power transmitting resonance coil is different between the power transmitting state and the non-power transmitting state.

14. A power transmitting device comprising:

- a power transmitting portion; and
- a power source portion electrically connected to the power transmitting portion,

the power transmitting portion comprising:

- a power transmitting coil configured to be supplied with power from the power source portion and including a first switch;
- a power transmitting resonance coil which is electromagnetically coupled with the power transmitting coil by electromagnetic induction; and
- a directional coupler which inputs reflected power reflected from the power transmitting resonance coil to a second switch and a third switch,

wherein the second switch is turned on when the inputted reflected power is smaller than reference power,

wherein the third switch is turned on when the inputted reflected power is larger than the reference power,

wherein the first switch is turned on when the second switch is turned on,

wherein the power transmitting device is in a power transmitting state when the first switch is turned on, and

wherein the power transmitting device is in a non-power transmitting state when the first switch is turned off.

15. The power transmitting device according to claim 14, further comprising:

- a power storage means between the third switch and the power source portion.

16. The power transmitting device according to claim 14, wherein the first switch and the second switch are p-channel transistors, and

wherein the third switch is an n-channel transistor.

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17. The power transmitting device according to claim 14, wherein the directional coupler, a gate and one of a source and a drain of a second transistor, and a gate and one of a source and a drain of a third transistor are electrically connected,

wherein the other of the source and the drain of the second transistor is electrically connected to a gate of the first transistor,

wherein the other of the source and the drain of the third transistor is electrically connected to the power source portion.

18. A power feeding system comprising:

- the power transmitting device according to claim 14; and
- a power receiving device including a power receiving portion and a load portion which is electrically connected to the power receiving portion,

wherein the power receiving portion in the power receiving device comprises a power receiving coil for supplying power to the load portion and a power receiving resonance coil which is not in contact with the power transmitting coil and is electromagnetically coupled with the power receiving coil by electromagnetic induction, and

wherein the power transmitting resonance coil is resonant with the power receiving resonance coil in the power transmitting state.

19. A power feeding method using the power feeding system according to claim 18 and comprising the steps of:

- a first step in which, in the power transmitting portion, the third switch is turned off and the first switch and the second switch are turned on to set the power transmitting device into the power transmitting state;
- a second step in which, in the power transmitting coil, power supplied from the power source portion is transmitted to the power transmitting resonance coil;
- a third step in which, in the power transmitting resonance coil, power is transmitted to the power receiving device; and
- a fourth step in which power reflected by the power transmitting resonance coil in the third step is inputted to the second switch and the third switch via the directional coupler,

wherein when the reflected power is smaller than the reference power in the fourth step, the first switch and the second switch remain ON and the power transmitting device maintains the power transmitting state and also the third step and the fourth step are repeated, and

wherein when the reflected power is larger than the reference power in the fourth step, the first switch and the second switch are turned off and the power transmitting device is in the non-power transmitting state and also the third switch is turned on to transmit the reflected power to the power source portion via the third switch.

20. The power feeding method according to claim 19, wherein a resonant frequency of the power transmitting resonance coil is different between the power transmitting state and the non-power transmitting state.

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